

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

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AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

NEVADA BOSS HATES I.W.W.

W. F. OF M. FAKIRS AND THE BOSS TRIES TO SUBDUCE I. W. W. IN NATIONAL.

Boss Shuts Down Mine to Let Stool-Pigeons Vote Against the I. W. W.

Well, we are having trouble here. That is, the town workers belonging to the I. W. W. are having differences with the bosses, but there would have been no trouble had not the W. F. of M. butted into something that was none of their business.

The town workers demanded an eight-hour day and at first the demands were accepted by the employers, but in a day or two the said employers posted notices to the effect that they would not stand for any change and would return to the old scale, saying further, that they would not recognize any union but the W. F. of M. They also discharged a number of workers, retaining only those whom they felt would yield to their demands.

We had scarcely got used to the new order of things, when, lo and behold, we are advised that the employees of the only producing mine in the camp were coming in force to settle the I. W. W. once and for all. Their masters treated them very kindly by way of assistance by allowing them to lay off at 6 p. m. on the afternoon shift and instructed all the miners to attend the miners' meeting in the evening and see to it that the I. W. W. was put out of commission. Well, they came. They talked. They offered motions and resolutions, but in all cases, when asked what business they had in interfering with an organization that wanted none of them, their only reply was personal attacks on some of our members.

After we had all the rag-chewing we thought necessary, Fellow Worker Connolly, secretary of the W. F. of M. local, offered the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That National Miners' Union No. 254, W. F. of M. denounce the action of business concerns and demand in behalf of our fellow workers, regardless of sex, the same consideration, by way of hours, as are enjoyed by those in the mining industry.

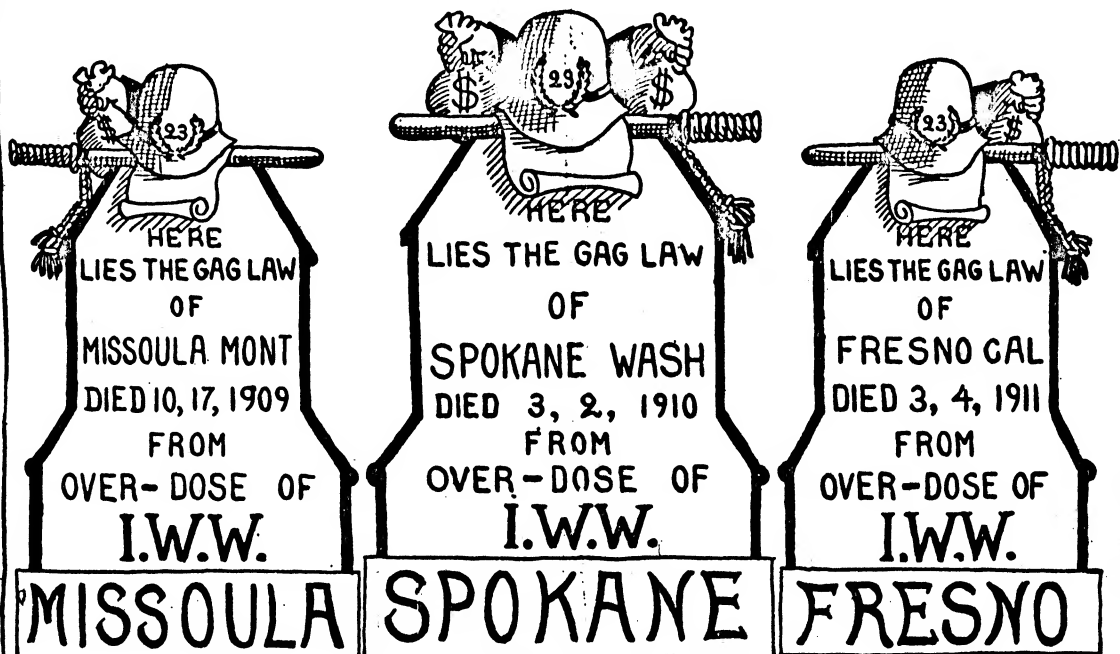
To our surprise, this resolution carried with but one hand against it. A committee was sent out to so advise business places and each was presented with a copy of the resolution, but when the capitalist tools saw what they had voted for they were simply MAD, so at the last meeting of the W. F. of M. local they came in first with the accusation that the resolution had been "fixed," but finally admitted that they did not know what they had been voting on and by various routes tried to annul the action of the week before. Among other things, they offered a motion to tax the I. W. W. \$50 per month hall rent and \$5 for each additional meeting, and the whole thing to be left in the hands of the trustees, who are in every instance in the hands of the master.

As a last resort a motion was offered to the effect that a committee be appointed to notify the business element, that National Miners' Union had no connection with the I. W. W. local, nor would they have anything to do with them whatsoever, or in other words, FOR THE BUSINESS INTERESTS TO GO AHEAD AND WORK THEIR HANDS SIXTEEN HOURS IF THEY WISHED TO, AND THEY HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE MINERS IN SO DOING. Well, we succeeded in consigning that motion to the flames, which result was obtained only after we had shamed them into silence.

It will be seen by this action on the part of what is supposed to be a progressive organization, to what depths of degradation, parts of the W. F. of M. has sunk. It is this tribe of capitalist emissaries—that gets a short shift and instructions to destroy the I. W. W.—that is in favor of uniting with the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. is the proper place for them. A contract like the U. M. W. A. has with the master class would suit them just lovely. No one here that in the past has watched the tactics of labor fakirs but who has strong suspicions that the oily and slippery tactics of a fakir is busy in this trouble. The I. W. W. must be crushed. Not while the present members of the I. W. W. are alive and in National will it be crushed out here. We refuse to move or be moved by any more of the treacherous tools of the master class. We will stick like glue.

A MINER.

NEXT !!!



Once more the foe is vanquished
We have won another fight
We have stormed the walls of Fresno
And proved that "Might is right."
Bert L. Weber.

HOW THE BOSS ORGANIZES

LABOR A COMMODITY—MUST UNITE TO CONTROL WAGES, SAYS TRUST SPEAKER—MORE CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

A recent speech delivered before the Loggers' Association of the Pacific coast, and appearing in the "Timberman," the official organ of the trust. George R. Elliott, who delivered this without hurting him, is assistant manager of the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus, B. C. If the logger who gets the logs out were half as well organized as the boss, we would be going some.

Mr. Elliott: Mr. President and Gentlemen: The topic that I had and the paper I am about to read is rather along a different line than our president has mentioned. The idea I had in view is co-operation among ourselves as loggers, and probably will not deal with the topic that we may be largely interested in; that is, co-operation between employer and labor. That is a little larger topic than I could handle.

My topic deals with the handling of men—real, live men, and the wages these men receive, and it is not necessary for me to go into the question of the importance of these two matters to all those engaged in the lumbering business.

Labor and wages have been a burning question for many years with all operators, and I do not anticipate any dissenting voice when I say that the problem is just as hard a one to solve today as it was 50 years ago—nay, rather, it becomes more and more difficult year by year.

All down through the past ages we see men who stand out prominently, like tall peaks in a mountain range. These are men who, by great personal ability, have accomplished wonderful things, but the sum total of all the great things done by all the great men in the past, in industrial lines, is being eclipsed annually by organizations in the United States and Canada today, and the works these concerns are doing are not engrossed upon the world's scroll of honor, seem to call for no great praise or laudation, nevertheless their works are greater and more far-reaching than were even thought of 100 years ago.

We ask, how is this, can it be true? Are men's intellects and powers so much greater in the 20th century than ever before? And while the answer is "No," still there is coupled with that answer a statement that men have learned one thing, and this has enabled men of the 20th century to accomplish what had only been dreamed of a short span of years ago. The secret is "CO-OPERATION." We are familiar with the term, but how few realize its importance in the world today!

Remove co-operation from the industrial fabric of today and we have a mass of loose ends, uncontrolled threads thrown to the wind. Where would be our great railroad systems, our wonderful manufacturing organizations? There is but one answer.

Co-operation is not and cannot be local, nor can it be maintained for purely selfish ends.

This meeting, attended by such a large number, gathered from so many different localities, perhaps in many instances at much inconvenience to the business they represent, is an attestation of the belief of the lumbermen of the Pacific coast in the spirit of co-operation. If we believe, why not act? If all great business organizations that are proving a success today are based on co-operation, why do we not carry the same principle into our operations?

"Oh!" you say, "we do. We have our associations. We have carried it to some considerable length, especially in the marketing of our outputs."

I grant that but it is not true that we are overlooking that end of the business which is most important?

To a large extent are we not working in the dark in respect to conditions affecting LABOR AND WAGES? Can we say that we have at any time a definite knowledge of the number of men and the rates of wages, in any district, outside of our local fields? I think you will agree with me that with the means of travel today, to thoroughly understand the conditions affecting labor and wages, one must have a true knowledge of conditions as they exist from the most northern camp in British Columbia to the most southern camp in Oregon, and from Western to Eastern Idaho.

This knowledge is essential to the right

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE CLOSING SOUNDS OF THE FRESNO FIGHT

HOW THE FIGHT WAS WON—FRESNO FIGHT IS NOW HISTORY. SOLIDARITY WINS IN FRESNO.

Fresno, Cal., March 5, 1911.

After denying the I. W. W. the streets for agitation meetings (because of our attempt to organize the workers of Fresno), after persecuting our members for their activity; after throwing them into jail and subjecting them to the greatest brutality; after passing a city ordinance denying the right of free speech, the authorities of Fresno now allow us to speak on the streets unmolested and unrestricted.

How was this accomplished? Less than 200 working men, roused by the acts of violence against the fighting organization to which they belonged, moved, from various parts on the Pacific coast, on the Fresno representatives of their enemies (the capitalist class). They recognized that a defeat at this point would retard the important work of organizing the workers for the near approaching great conflict. From first to last, the fight here was carried on upon the strictest class lines, both sides recognizing and freely admitting the fact.

One of the most intelligent members of the opposition stated in an early stage of the struggle that this was a skirmish in a great war. Antiquated methods were generally abandoned. It was decided that no money should be wasted in employing lawyers to enact the farce of expounding the meaning of such a plain statement as the first amendment to the constitution of the United States. However, the court was used most effectively for propaganda. Trial after trial was held, and at each trial our position was presented

to a crowded court room, by some one or more of the group of members on trial. Incidentally, about 500 residents of Fresno, principally businessmen, were summoned to serve on the juries. Not one of them was so disloyal to his class as to hang a jury. Working men, who might have done so, were peremptorily challenged by the prosecuting attorney.

The antagonism of the local press with its malicious misrepresentation, well expressed the attitude of the employing class of Fresno. Our appeals for necessary aid were made only to the working class, and we found ready response from that quarter.

Within the jail perfect discipline was maintained. Sanitation, amusement and educational work was carried on systematically. The fight was directed throughout by the body in jail. A vast amount of outside work, locally necessary, was carried on by an outside committee, also under direction of the body in jail. All funds supplied were spent economically and to the best advantage. A notable result of the willingness at all times to fight oppression of the jailers was the abandonment on their part of all needlessly harsh regulations and practices.

The experience gained in previous skirmishes and at the outset of this one taught us to concentrate all our force at the point of controversy.

As the fight progressed and our resistance became more stubborn, it became apparent to our enemy that the expense of carrying it on threatened bankruptcy to the city treasury. The police power was plainly broken; the courts were clogged to a standstill. Day and night sessions could not dispose of the cases coming up.

Open threats were constantly made by business men and members of the underworld

to wipe us out by an armed force. Bloodshed was freely predicted. Martial law was loudly called for by some. Mob violence was now regularly used against our speakers on crowded streets in daylight. The jail was crowded; no more could be received. At this critical moment fresh bodies of men started from various points in the west; some from far distant as St. Louis. The enemy were at their wits' end. As the leading daily paper stated editorially, "Here was a body of men who reversed all the ordinary motives governing mankind." In this editorial all citizens were called upon to keep cool, and by censuring their past excesses, it confessed their inferiority to our own organization, paying tribute to the intelligence shown by this despised body of working men.

On February 22, 1911, the leading citizens of Fresno assembled to seriously consider the situation. After full discussion of ways and means of ending the struggle a committee of five was appointed with power to investigate the whole situation, ascertain our terms of settlement and report back to them.

This committee interviewed a like committee, elected and instructed by the men in jail, and after numerous conferences, extending over a period of five days, reported back to another meeting of the body which they represented, at which the Mayor and city council were present, recommending the granting of our demands. The Mayor reluctantly accepted their instructions, called a meeting of the council and the fight was ended. As fast as the legal papers could be drawn up, the prisoners were released, and at this writing, Sunday, March 5, 1911, the Fresno Free Speech Fight has passed into history.

Statement authorized at meeting of Industrial Workers of the World released from the Fresno jail.

COAL MINERS ARE ACTIVE

COAL MINERS' UNION GROWING.

Expect to Organize All Miners in I. W. W.—Miners Are Enthusiastic for the One Union.

Word comes from Black Diamond that the Coal Miners' Union of the I. W. W. took in 14 more members on Sunday, March 5. Fellow Worker Whitehead received a telegram from the miners late Saturday night to have

the English speaker at Black Diamond on Sunday morning, but as the telegram was late getting delivered it was impossible to get Fellow Worker Thompson on the ground in time, so Fellow Worker Isler was substituted. The result of the meeting was as above stated.

Fellow Worker Biaga, an Italian speaker, is doing fine work among the Italian miners. There is plenty for a dozen Italian speakers to do, so let us try and keep Fellow Worker Biaga busy all the time.

A Catholic church in Black Diamond needed some financial assistance, so the company asked the miners to assist. The Italians and the French workers refused, so in order that the church should not go without funds, the company, which is so used to robbing men with the check-off system, took a dollar each from all the workers' pay. This is what

we call having the POWER to do things. When the workers get next to the wonderful amount of POWER they have, when once organized properly, they in return will DO THINGS to the boss.

Many of the active members of the local of the I. W. W. in Burnett traveled by rig to Black Diamond to assist in getting the local organized. These men paid their own way; the distance is 18 miles. This is the spirit that is going to count and one that cannot be defeated by labor fakirs, capitalists or their hired stool-pigeons. The ice is broken. Hats off to the coal miners who are in the I. W. W., and may they grow, and prosper till every worker in the mines is enrolled under the banner of Freedom and with a thorough understanding of the POWER of an organized working class.

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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"Ask for work. If they do not give you work, ask for bread. If they do not give you work or bread, then take bread."—Emma Goldman.

ASSIST YOUR ENEMIES.

Whenever the rank and file of the W. F. of M. pays per capita to the A. F. of L. they assist in paying fat wages to Grant Hamilton, Gompers and several other labor fakirs that are now dining and winning with the leading capitalists of America, such as Carnegie, etc. Grant Hamilton was the hired fool of the capitalists in Goldfield and was used for the express purpose of destroying the I. W. W.

ANOTHER COMPANY TOOL.

C. O. Young (Company Young) is another national organizer of the A. F. of L. that will be able to get a raise of pay when the W. F. of M. pays per capita tax to the Gompers outfit. Co. Young only two months ago, while attending the shingle weavers convention, paid his respects to Preston and Smith, in the way of calling them murderers, etc. His venomous speech against the boys in Carson penitentiary clearly showed that he would have been well satisfied had the men been hung. He is an avowed enemy of Industrial Unionism.

MITCHELL FAVORS W. F. OF M.

John Mitchell was an ardent advocate of the affiliation of the W. F. of M. to the A. F. of L. at the St. Louis convention. Mitchell was drawing \$6,000.00 a year at the time, as a stool-pigeon of the master class. His duty is to keep the slaves contented and harnessed up in contracts with the BOSS. We used to believe that what was good for the boss was bad for the workers. Let the rank and file of the W. F. of M. answer by their votes on the affiliation question.

OLD AGE AT FORTY.

"Old Age at Forty," by John A. Fitch, is an article which appears in the "American Magazine" for March. It shows the terrible strain that the workers undergo that work in the Carnegie steel works at Homestead, Pa. The picture of misery that is truly drawn by Fitch would make the blood boil in the veins of men who desire liberty. Fitch says conditions are worse in the Carnegie steel works than they were in 1892. There were a number of men working eight hours a day then, but such a work day is a scarce article now. Men work 12 hours a day, and many work 14, while on change day every two weeks a shift works straight 24 hours under the terrible strain of heat and laborious toil. If a crew can break a record in production they are rewarded with a CIGAR. Men speak of the union in whispers. Any one discovered talking organization is immediately discharged. Fitch says: "In the face of a twelve-hour day, Carnegie libraries are a cruel joke." When Carnegie presented his slaves with preferred stock on the profit-sharing plan, he followed it with a cut in wages that left him a handsome balance.

Carnegie is a member of the Civic Federation with Gompers, Mitchell and a dozen other labor fakirs. He believes in peace of the brand that exists in his steel works in Homestead and other towns, where the conditions existing among thousands of his employees are pitiable. He believes in the union, but has none. He likes labor fakirs that will keep the slaves on their knees to a master, and he has many able lieutenants. Get a copy of the American Magazine for March and study this modern philanthropy of Mr. Carnegie.

THE IDLE RICH.

Running in the February, March and April numbers of "Everybody's Magazine" is an "article" by Frederick Townsend Martin under the caption, "Passing of the Idle Rich." Martin is a society man himself and a banker. He speaks from knowledge, and there is no doubt but what his object in this "article" is to warn his own class against the impending revolution. He deals with the extravagance of his class and shows with figures the enormous profits his class is making from the toils of labor. No one can afford to miss the copies of "Everybody's Magazine" containing this detailed exposure of the master class in America. Every local of the I. W. W. should see that these magazines are placed within reach of its readers.

THAT SWEAT BOX.

Among the many things that were discovered by the grand jury (which just finished its labors in Spokane) was, that

the TANK in the city jail should have some ventilation. The TANK is what was known as the SWEAT BOX. This TANK was packed with I. W. W. men during the Spokane Free Speech fight, until many fainted and fell on each other. There were so many crowded into this unventilated hole that there was not standing room. Men in their desperation for air tore the clothes from their bodies. Earnest appeals for air brought no relief. These men committed the awful crime of wanting to speak on a public street. This treatment is typical of the class struggle. No capitalist has ever suffered in this hell-hole. The fact that the Grand Jury says it must be ventilated proves conclusively that it was air-tight. These policemen that ignored the appeals from suffocating members of the working class have been recommended for an increase in wages by the A. F. of L. and part of the A. F. of L. Council that asks for a raise of pay for the police are Socialists, or claim to be. Politicians. Horrors!

HUMANE SUGGESTIONS.

"God Knows" Taft suggests that the unemployed join the United States army and navy and General Otis, editor of the "Los Angeles Crimes" suggests that they join the Mexican rebels and hopes that the rurales will then round them up and shoot them.

How would it do for one-half of the unemployed to join the United States army and the other half the Mexican rebels, and the master class start a war between the two countries? This play would exterminate them and give an honorable, patriotic and legal aspect to the affair. When capitalism creates another crop of hoboes the tragedy could be re-enacted. The shorter work day would be another way of abolishing the unemployed army, and we would SUGGEST that the workers join the I. W. W. and take an eight-hour day for a starter. Of course the boss would rather you were shot, but don't let the boss decide the question for you. Organize into the only bona-fide labor union in America.

FRESNO FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

Now that the Free Speech fight is over and the terms satisfactory to the members in jail, which spells a COMPLETE VICTORY, it is now time to look over the fight and give credit where credit is due.

To the men that went to Fresno to battle with the authorities who represent only one class in society, too much credit cannot be given. The bulldog tenacity in which the fighters hung onto the flanks of the master class, together with the persecutions suffered, has brought commendation from many quarters of the working class throughout America and the news of the fight has been flashed all over the world. That the victory gained will have a wonderful effect in advertising a fighting organization, goes without saying. The fight has taught a lesson to millions of toilers. That lesson is, that once the working class is organized to fight and know what they are fighting for, the master class will melt before them like dew before a hot morning's sun. Fresno with all its wealth could not stand the onslaught of the I. W. W. To the men on the road and hurrying to the fray from St. Louis, Mo., and Pacific coast point much credit is due. Out of 100 men leaving St. Louis only three were members of the I. W. W. That the others will join and be fighters in the future is a foregone conclusion. When the police officers wired from the Siskiyou mountains that it was impossible to stop the marchers, stating that they would plod through five feet of snow to get to Fresno, it showed the City of Fresno what they were up against. Probably Fresno can now understand the message wired to the Mayor of Fresno by the General Secretary of the I. W. W., which stated that the fight would be waged and Free Speech established if it took twenty years. The fight has demonstrated that the master class knows no LAW if the LAW is not faster for their interests than MOB VIOLENCE. The property of the fighters have been burned, the fire department flooded the cells of the jail, where the men were, with 150 pounds pressure, I. W. W. men were dragged through the streets while bystanders that dared to speak in their behalf were slugged and thrown under the feet of kicking horses, mobs of thugs threatened to lynch our members, yet nothing deterred the fighters for Free Speech. Fresno has stained its reputation (if it ever had one) with a blot that will take many years to erase, while the I. W. W. has clean hands and an honest conviction that they have fought a just fight and one that all despots can take notice of and write down in their books. That they too have a losing fight on their hands if they ever dare to deny the workers the right of telling their fellow slave the truth about a system that is doomed to defeat just as sure as was the great City of Fresno, California. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

SPECIAL EDITION.

No. 105 will be a special edition. It will mark the beginning of Volume 3 of the "Industrial Worker." The Special Edition next week will contain a five-column article by Wm. Z. Foster, our special correspondent in France, in reply to an article written by Robert Rives La Monte, and which appeared in the January number of the International Socialist Review under the caption, "How to Kick." In this article by La Monte the writer says that the Socialist party and the Syndicalists work in harmony in France and says we must have such unions as the W. F. of M. and the Socialist party in America and should pay dues into each. Fellow Worker Foster, who has made a study of the C. G. T. of France, having been there now many months and has witnessed the C. G. T. in action in the recent railroad strike, denies every statement made by Robert Rives La Monte, and instead of there being harmony between politicalism and direct action in France there is just the opposite. Fellow Worker Foster uses plenty of authority to substantiate his statements, and we consider this article that will appear next week as the most important and far-reaching exposition of politicalism that has ever appeared in this country. Every I. W. W. local should order extra copies immediately and see that every worker interested in this important matter gets a copy of the Special. Let us profit by the experience of others.

Any errors in the way of not getting receipts for money sent to the "Industrial Worker" or any other matters pertaining to the financial business of the paper, should be taken up with Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, as well as with the management in Spokane.

THIS IS NO. 104
If this number appears on the yellow label alongside of your name, it means that your subscription expires with this issue. To insure getting the "Worker" continuously you should renew a little in advance as the paper will be immediately stopped when your number appears above.

SHOE WORKERS FOR I. W. W.

MORE UNION SCABBERY—TOBIN IS LOSING HIS GRAFT—SHOE WORKERS READY FOR THE I. W. W.

Napa, Cal., March 4, 1911.

Editor "Industrial Worker:"

I am informed that the San Francisco labor council has refused to give the I. W. W. the facts relative to the trouble they had with the Tobin shoe cutters. The following are the real facts:

The A. F. of L. cutters were cutting for a notorious scab firm by the name of Kahn, Nickelsburg & Co., while employed by the firm of Buckingham & Hecht, a "union shop." The cuttings were traced to the door of the scab factory.

When the labor council expelled the cutters' union they reported to John F. Tobin, who appealed to his friend, Sammy Gompers, and Sammy forthwith ordered the council to reinstate the scab cutters.

The shoe workers of Napa are trying to get the shoe workers of San Francisco to line up with them in the I. W. W. They say that the "city" workers are working for lower rates than is paid in Napa. In the case of pulling over hands, Napa has been paying from 60c to 69c per doz to non-union men, while the so-called union men, with A. F. of L. cards, are doing the same work for 30c.

If I understand arithmetic, this is union scabbery twice over and then some. Living is much cheaper in Napa than in the metropolis. The "United Working Men" (a fine name for a scab factory) has posted a notice of a reduction from 10 to 60 per cent.

The above facts were given to me by a shoe maker, who has been a member of the A. F. of L. shoe workers for 20 years.

Is there no I. W. W. man in Frisco who can inject a little backbone into these workers? Napa is ready to line up, but it is easy to see by the above that it is hard to accomplish anything here when the workers of the big city are scabbing on one another.

The factory here has been lately absorbed by Buckingham & Hecht and they expect a move to establish San Francisco conditions, scab label and all. Fraternally,

SAM MURRAY.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Tune: "Auld Lang Sayne."

Written by Fellow Workers Train of Vancouver, B. C., and J. McCormick of Seattle, Wash.

Eight hours a day for the boss

Is quite enough, you say.

If you want to do less work,

Then take the eight-hour day.

On May the 1st of 1912

All things are coming our way.

So working men then just slow up.

And take the eight-hour day.

CHORUS:

Eight hours a day is what you say:

Eight hours a day for mine.

So land the blow and let them know

That we all stand in line.

You often ask what we have done

To push the boss away.

On May the 1st we are going to start

By taking the eight-hour day.

Eight hours a day to give the boss,

Is quite enough you say.

Just organize and use your might,

And take the eight-hour day.

CHORUS:

Eight hours a day is what you say.

Eight hours a day for mine.

So land the blow and let them know

That we all stand in line.

The master class, they call us tramps,

And put us in their jails,

Where we are forced to work for naught

At the end of ball and chain.

But working men, assert your rights;

Unemployed are in your way:

So organize ye for the fight.

To take the eight-hour day.

CHORUS:

Eight hours a day is what you say.

Eight hours a day for mine.

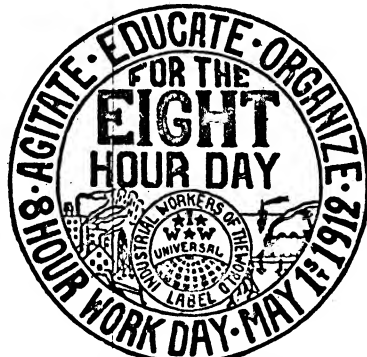
So land the blow and let them know

That we all stand in line.

THE MAY DAY EDITION.

Don't forget the May day edition. It will be a SPECIAL dealing solely with the eight-hour movement. Many of the ablest writers in America have been requested to write for this issue. Remember, it is just one year from May day when we will battle for the eight-hour day. Order your bundle of the May day edition well in advance, so that we will know how strong to go in the way of getting out a hammer.

RED STICKERS



\$1.00 per Thousand at Headquarters.

UNION MEN ARE DISCHARGED

UNION TELEGRAPHERS ARE DISCHARGED IN HELENA—BOSS DOESN'T WANT ANY KIND OF A UNION.

The recent discharge at the Helena office of the Western Union Telegraph Company of five operators, all union men, has led to the firm conviction on the part of telegraphers that the company is seeking to prevent the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which was badly demoralized on the occasion of the strike three years ago, from reestablishing a foothold.—"Helena Independent."

This is what becomes of a craft that has had to fight the boss as well as all the other unions in America. No one knows better than the boss, that a craft union can be whipped any time he wants to go after it. Any time the boss does not whip a craft union, it is because he does not wish to whip, as it is better to have the union than be without it. Note the Shoe Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. Note the U. M. W. A., with the sacred contract and the check-off system. A boss that would fight such a union as either one of those mentioned would be a fool to himself. It pays to have a union that is tied body and boots, and where the boss can exploit with the use of the union label. The boss likes the craft unions of the railway, as they divide the workers in such a way that 90 per cent of the workers become the allies of the boss the minute 10 per cent of the workers go on strike. The telegraph operators have been time after time defeated with this craft union club of ORGANIZED SCABBERY against them. They have two unions of telegraph operators, and one union invariably keeps working when the other craft goes on strike. Not only has this occurred many times in the past, but it is a fact that where the railway telegraphers have been on strike the railway conductor has always used the telephone to receive and give orders with.

We admire the grit of men who will battle along trying to hold a craft together in the face of so much opposition, and we also admire the grit of a bulldog for his tenacity in holding on, but cannot say that he shows a devil of a lot of intelligence. Bulldog grit and ignorance can go hand in hand. Certainly no intelligence has been displayed when a craft goes up against the combined power of a lot of other crafts in the same industry, as well as the dollars of the boss.

By discharging the telegraph operators in Helena and other places, the boss has proved to the workers that he is the MASTER. If he is the master, then the worker is a slave. The man who produces nothing and has the POWER to stop the food going into the mouths of the worker's children, is certainly a master. When the telegraph operators will get down to business and admit of this class struggle in society and will make plans for the unification of the workers on the economic field, they will then be on the road to prosperity. The I. W. W. has the proper plan, is battling every day against the master with what FORCE we have, and we tender a cordial invitation to the telegraph operator, as well as every other craftsman, to unite and prevent the workers in a solid phalanx against the bulwarks of the boss. When that time comes, it is good-day, boss. Do you really want to get rid of this parasite from your back? Then organize right and whip him.

THE SPECIAL EDITION.

Don't forget the special edition next week. Order your extra papers early. The leading article by Fellow Worker W. Z. Foster will pull the cobwebs from the eyes of the workers who are going to allow representatives to do something for them. Fellow Worker Foster has studied the French working class movement, known as the C. G. T., from A to Z, and the knowledge to be had from his investigations are more than passing importance to the workers of America. Boost this issue.

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



GET BUSY FOR THE "WORKER"

EVERYONE SHOULD ASSIST THE
"WORKER"—THE DEFICIT MUST
BE WIPED OUT.

In response to the circular letter sent out by the editor of the "Worker" I wish to say a few words, especially to the Pacific coast locals.

It seems that the locals are not doing their part in maintaining their share of the expense of the "Worker," and doing away with that burden, [the DEFICIT] If the activity of the locals and members would be more centered toward keeping their share up in the way of paying up for bundle orders and getting subs, there is no reason why the "Worker" should not pay for itself.

If the members would donate 10c each the paper would be on its feet again, and a press staring us in the face, which is necessary in keeping a paper like the "Worker" in the field.

Members should realize that the "Worker" is the only paper in the West whereby the message of the ONE BIG UNION, based on the class struggle, can be delivered to the workers.

The coming summer means a great thing to the I. W. W. as the harvest is coming on, all the fruit must be picked, all improvement work on the railroads must be done, slaves will be in every camp and strikes will be plentiful. Wages will be small and hours will be long. Conditions will be beyond bearing if we don't get busy. We have a great work to do. We have something to gain and to gain it we must set an example for others to follow.

Get busy. My slogan is "Get busy." Get busy for the Industrial Union and our papers so that the message can be spread, North, South, East and West, in every mine, mill and factory of the country.

All together now. LET'S GET BUSY.
JOHN M. FOSS,
Secretary No. 380.

FROM SEATTLE.

Seattle commercial associations are making an effort to raise \$50,000, to be forwarded to the Chinese, who are starving as a result of recent crop failures and floods. Will someone kindly put a bug in their ear and tell them to look to home. Hundreds of men within the city of Seattle are at present in a position where a beef stew or a plate of beans would look like a feast. But perhaps the would-be philanthropists prefer to ignore the near—would not do to admit that the free-born American is in anything but a prosperous condition.

The strike of the machinists of Seattle and other coast cities still continues, though to an impartial observer it looks as a losing fight. The battle has been on since June, 1910. Though the strikers themselves are standing firmly, yet, with a lack of understanding of correct labor tactics, and owing to their wrong form of organization, they seem helpless. How can this be otherwise when the bosses are well organized. Long drawn out battles are rarely successful. The ardor with which the workers enter on a strike is gradually cooled off, the finances are depleted, and the boss able to recruit scabs. It is the quick action fight which is generally successful.
D. TYPEWRITER.

NOTICE.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Paul E. Rexford, will please have him correspond with C. E. Croft, 618 Seventh street south, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED.

Fellow Worker Jack Bannock of Local No. 380, Sedro-Wolly, is requested to communicate with the secretary of No. 380, Address Lawrence, Peterson, secretary No. 380, I. W. W., box 494, Sedro-Wolly, Wash. SECRETARY NO. 380.

The universe never filled me with such wonder and awe as when I knew I could not account for it. I admit ignorance is a privation, but to submit not to know is one of the sacrifices that reverence for truth imposes upon us.—George Jacob Holyoke.

WHAT 8 HOURS WOULD DO

THE SHORTER WORK DAY THE MOST
EFFECTIVE WEAPON FOR LABOR
—WILL DEplete THE ARMY.

The idea of the social general strike, which seems to be gaining headway in working class circles, pales into insignificance when arraigned before the eight-hour or shorter work day. The social general strike, by its attack on the most sensitive spot of capital, namely, curtailing production, loses sight of the fact that the working class are not to sever themselves from wages even for a period of 24 hours. It hopes for a general industrial crisis for the success of its program. The shorter work day, backed by systematic education and organization, demands no special time for its operation, but demands that you have the initiative to do things for yourself without any fear of consequences. The eight-hour movement is the surest way to offset (1) panics, (2) reduce the loss of life and limb and (3) weaken the military forces. Industrial panics, so-called, over production, is caused by the increased productivity of the machine and the overflowing of home markets with commodities that cannot find purchasers. By shortening the work day you decrease the output of the machine, put more men to work, hence increase of purchasers. (2) It is an undisputed fact that the majority of accidents to the workers happen at the close of the day's work, when the eye is not so sharp, and the limb is tired and not so active, hence the significance of the shorter work day. (3) Military forces in the United States depend on poor economic conditions for their membership. When economic conditions are good we are confronted with wholesale desertions from the army and navy. Hence the better shop conditions, the weaker the military. The working class have got to train themselves to carry out their plans to better conditions, with the least amount of suffering; leaving the shop has got to be supplanted with sabotage. Make the boss pay you in times of strike: for the shorter work day will be accompanied by demand for more wages and safe sanitary shop conditions. The shortening of the work day will in its finality be the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of the industrial commonwealth.

J. P. B.,
Local No. 69, I. W. W., Salt Lake.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

One who has been condemned to suffer with the present unemployed must frankly admit the immediate outlook is not inspiring. This vast untalented army throughout the country, every freight train, every mile of track, every camp fire, every lodging house, every jail and rockpile, has its prospective wage workers.

Almost all are English speaking. Old-timers say their numbers are greater and personnel not so good as in 1893. Many as have been the fatalities by hunger, exposure and accident, were it not for a number of truly humane people this toll would have been appalling. Nor do conditions ameliorate. Work, if opening at all, is opening very slowly. The future to us who see: the completion of construction work in America; the continual displacement by machinery and concentration—spells an ever larger army and ever more hunger and degradation. Property owners attempt an isolation policy, each locality driving the hungry and destitute on to the next. But the hiring of extra police and deputy sheriffs is an outlay with no result in the creation of new wealth. Anyone who has the patience to wade through the columns of capitalistic slush will see that these keen (?) bourgeoisie brains now know the tramp problem is not solved. Like Blanco's ghost, it will not down.

MASTERS' PARTIAL SOLUTION.

Just at this opportune time enters the greatest authority on automobile roads, James Hill, Jr.—a chip of the old block. In an able and intelligent speech he logically proves to a meeting of wealthy men that the STATE'S BEST ASSET IS CONVICT LABOR. Pause awhile and think, ye unemployed, what this means for you. CONVICT CONTRACT LABOR and that means HELL. Just as naturally this man Hill speaks truth of capital and state, so he lies of the union. The union has not changed. Convict labor, a blessing to capital, is still a curse to the workers and the human race.

I. W. W. SOLVES PROBLEM.

Just as naturally capital solves the problem by heavier shackles, so the union would lighten them, would shorten the working day, would check the speeding up. The I. W. W., the child of the 20th century, is very young. A fine, healthy, normal child, but as yet just beginning to talk, you know. Now is the time we need your help. Give us strength and the I. W. W. will put up a fight to abolish such abominable and damnable conditions, as will open the eyes of the world.
J. FLOYD.

WHERE TO WORK

BIG SCOTIA MILLS TO RUN DAY AND
NIGHT THIS YEAR.

This season is to be the busiest in lumbering circles have experienced in Humboldt county. The usual activity of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia is preparing for

the coming summer makes this prediction a safe one.

Immediately after the first of the month, two of the Pacific Lumber Company's logging camps are to be opened, Stitz creek and No. 3. Other camps will be opened thereafter as soon as arrangements can possibly be made and by the first of May six or seven big camps will be running full blast and the two big mills at Scotia will be operating day and night.

The growing demand for lumber, fostered by the winning of the Panama-Pacific Exposition exposition by San Francisco, has decided the Pacific Lumber Company to operate full capacity as long as possible. Thousands of men will be employed at Scotia and in the woods this summer and the payroll will be the largest in the history of the company.

Other lumber companies throughout the county are planning to operate this year on an equally large scale. This summer will be a most prosperous one and prosperity for Humboldt will increase by leaps and bounds, made greater by the rushing of the railroad construction work to an early completion and the holding of the Railroad Fair and by the immense amount of building to be done in San Francisco in preparation for the 1915 exposition.

The new mill of the Pacific Lumber Company will be started up in a week or so, when the old mill will be shut down for about six weeks, during which time it will be practically rebuilt. Later in the summer, running both mills day and night the daily output of the Scotia company will near the 1,000,000 feet mark.—Eureka (Calif.) Ex.

R-E-P-E-T-I-T-I-O-N.

It is an old saying that repetition is the mother of learning. I don't know as to the father. The fact remains, however, that repetition is absolutely necessary, but of course that is not saying that we need repeat the same phrases all the time.

We know that the whole organic development of the universe is a process of repetition with slight changes in all succeeding organic forms.

We know that the masters of commerce make great use of repetition. They sometimes spend millions of dollars in advertising a commodity in order to create a market for it. They know that constant repetition of the name of the commodity will eventually make an impression upon the public mind.

Again, let a drop of water strike down upon your head from an ordinary ceiling, and if it strikes the same spot every time it strikes it will eventually strike you dead.

Again, if the papers and periodicals repeat the name of a person often enough that person will soon be popular.

What I want to prove is, that if we want to realize the eight-hour day we should repeat and repeat eight hours until it makes an impression upon the workers' mind. It is my firm belief that if we had said eight hours more and I. W. W. not quite so often, we would have been a good deal further ahead. We are not going to succeed by mere bragging.

Organize; organize in the I. W. W. has been the cry. The workers are not going to organize before we present them with an object which they can understand. We may talk about the superiority of the I. W. W. and its principles, form, methods and goal until the devil gets cold feet, and we may also call those who do not choose to join us a lot of fools and sizers, but unless we prove to the great mass of the workers through REPETITION that they must organize to shorten the hours and eliminate competition on the labor market, we will have very little success. In order to succeed we must not only advocate the eight-hour day, but we must also prove our own efficiency in establishing a district organization through which we may carry on an effective propaganda for a shorter work day and industrial unionism.

Yours for CLASS SOLIDARITY.

E. S. NELSON.

FROM EUREKA, CAL.

Most of our members have gone out to work. The camps are opening up. There are several large sawmills around here; logging camps; railway construction camps, and about 60 miles back in the mountains is a mining country, where the wages average \$2 a day and board. This is the center of the big redwood lumber industry. A good chance for the I. W. W. here.

Now that we have won the Fresno Free Speech Fight, and are winning the shoe strike in New York, let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and get subs and members.

No theories or resolutions will build up the organization. It is work, work. Get members, get subs. Don't depend on the soap boxes.

Yours for a powerful I. W. W.
JOHN PANCNER, Organizer,
Box 499.

HARK LUCK.

Fellow Worker W. Z. Foster writes that he is in Berlin, Germany, and is sick. Fellow Worker Foster has spent several hundred dollars in his effort to learn the French language and study the French labor movement. Fellow Worker Foster has not only given us the best articles in America on the economic organization in France, but he has also done yeoman service in explaining the plan of the I. W. W. to the workers in France.

Fellow Worker Foster went to Berlin with the object of studying the German language and the German movement, and thus give

the readers of the "Worker" valuable information at first hand.

Fellow Worker Foster has asked the "Worker" for a small loan until he is able to work. That is impossible at this time, so in order that an appreciation may be given Fellow Worker Foster for his earnest work in behalf of the revolutionary labor movement, and in view of the fact that he is unable at this time to help himself, the "Worker" calls on all its readers who appreciate the work of Fellow Worker Foster, and who are financially able, to forward such appreciation in the shape of a little money, to Joseph O'Neil, assistant editor, box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

All donations will be published in the "Industrial Worker." What can be done in this matter should be done as soon as possible.—Editor.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 25, 1911.

To Whom It May Concern:—

We, the undersigned members of Local No. 434, having been appointed by General Headquarters to audit the books of the "Industrial Worker," report as follows:

Receipts, Dec. 11, 1910, to Feb. 18, 1911, inclusive—
Bundle orders\$493.49
Subs. 391.40
Donations 45.10

Total receipts\$929.99
Expenses, Dec. 11, 1910, to Feb. 18, 1911, inc.—
Printers' bills\$490.00
Wages, editor and ass't editor..... 327.00
Cartoons and engravings..... 44.10
Deposits in postoffice, 2nd class rates. 15.00
Miscellaneous, stamps, paste, express, etc. 50.77

Total expenses\$926.87
Balance 3.12*

Bills owing by the "Industrial Worker"—
Grauman-Walker Printing Co., printing bills\$327.85
Kallispell Bee, stationery 32.00

Northwest Press, blank books, etchings, etc. 11.50
Inland Printing Co., old printing bill... 95.00†
F. W. Haslewood, back wages due..... 10.00
Jos. O'Neil, back wages due..... 11.00

Old debt to hospital fund, Spokane locals 100.00‡
Deficit owing to Spokane locals (bills paid for Ind. Worker from local funds) 159.18§

Total indebtedness of "Industrial Worker" Feb. 18.....\$746.53

Bills owing to the "Industrial Worker"—
Outstanding bundle order accounts.....\$183.52
Outstanding accounts for prepaid sub cards 35.60

Total bills owing to "Industrial Worker"\$219.12

Remarks—

*—Error of 50c made in entries of receipts for subs in books of "Industrial Worker." Balance cash as shown on books being \$2.62, instead of the proper amount as shown above.

†—Inland Printing Co. claims bill for approximately \$195.00. This includes bill for issue of Dec. 20, 1909, payment for which was refused by Spokane locals on account of issue being confiscated by police before delivery.

‡—Debt to hospital fund and deficit owing to Spokane local was thought by the members of this auditing committee to have been wiped from the books, but this is denied by members and we can find no record of same being cancelled in the minutes of joint locals of Spokane. We have deemed it wise to insert mention of debt in this report.

§—Except for the above mentioned error of 50c we found the books have been kept in good shape. We would recommend that the books should be audited in early part of each month, since bank balances and monthly statements from business houses can be obtained on the first of each month.

RICHARD BRAZIER,
T. H. DIXON,
Members Auditing Committee.

NEVER MIND THE KNOCKER.

Go ahead and make you play;
Never mind the knocker.
He is in every worker's way;
Never mind the knocker.
Everyone who seeks to shine,
If successful he'll malign;
Never mind the knocker.
This of fame a certain sign—

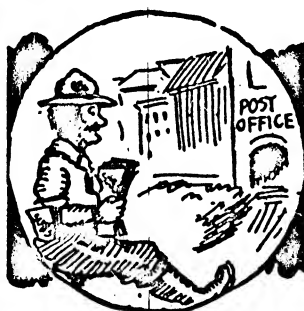
If you have a task to do,
Never mind the knocker.
Have your nerve and see it through;
Never mind the knocker.
When your labor has been done
You may know that you have won.
If the pounding is begun—
Never mind the knocker.

—Exchange.

CRAFT UNIONS.

Craft unions have had their day. Like the stagecoach they will have to be relegated to the scrap pile. If the members that now belong to them don't know enough to see that they are put in the scrap pile, it is safe to say that the boss will put them there, except those unions that have a label to sell along with a bunch of slaves. No Industrial Unionist will go back to craft unions, but it is a cinch that thousands of craft unionists will get into Industrial Unions. This will be admitted by all intelligent men that have as much thinking ability as a bedbug.

Boosters' Brigade



J. Weir sends in 50c for a sub from Vancouver, B. C. The sub is for Minnesota.

Douglass D. Richie sends in \$2.00 from Austin, Nev. Richie is an old worker for the I. W. W.

F. E. Dahl sends in \$1.00 from Helena, Mont., for two subs. Fellow Worker Dahl is an earnest advocate of the One Fighting Union.

Alex Lupo sends \$1.00 from Milwaukee, the home of big beers, small wages and good jails.

R. Gentry sends \$1.00 from Blaine, Wash. Fellow Worker Gentry is one of them shingle weavers that had the referendum vote. Ha, ha!

Thomas Whitehead sends in 75c for a combination sub—40c goes to "Solidarity."

Fellow Worker Reynolds, secretary No. 432, sends \$1.00 for a sub. Come on, loggers, and help the "Worker."

Billy Clark sends in \$2.00 for subs from Bellingham. Bill is always after them.

J. Lebon, secretary No. 173, sends in \$2.00 for subs from San Francisco. Looks better in Frisco.

James J. Stark (Big Jim) sends in \$2.00 for prepaid sub cards. Jim is going right after them.

Walter Clarke called on the "Worker" staff and left \$1.50 to show his good will. He sends the "Worker" for a year to B. C. Clarke is a coal miner and left his ideas of the check-off and sacred contract. Won't repeat the ideas.

C. Weberg sends \$1.00 for a sub from Bremerton. Hope to hear often from Weberg.

Axel Erickson sends in \$2.00 for subs, one yearly to go to Sweden and one to go to Vermont.

Geo. Snarsdale donates 50c to the deficit. George is a member of 434, Spokane.

Joseph D. Meyer donates 50c to the deficit from Vancouver, B. C.

Local 178, Seattle, Wash., donates \$9.00 to the deficit. Says the paper must live and grow big.

Local 382, Seattle, donates \$6.00 towards kicking the deficit into oblivion.

C. E. Croft of Minneapolis sends in \$1.00 for a sub and \$1.00 for a donation to help lift the pesky deficit. Go thou and do likewise.

Nester Dondoglio sends in 25c towards lifting the deficit. Says his a poor dago, but is going to help smash up the deficit.

Fellow Worker Lucy E. Parsons sends in \$1.00 to help pay off our burden.

REPORT OF THE ASST. EDITOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1911

Receipts.

Received for subs.....\$ 29.85
Received for donations..... 18.00
Received for bundle orders..... 74.65

Total receipts\$122.50

Expenditures.

McDermid Engraving Co.....\$ 4.30
Grauman-Walker, on account..... 50.00
Misc. expenditures for week..... 6.73
Fred W. Haslewood, balance wages week ending Feb. 25..... 3.00

Jos. O'Neil, balance wages week ending Feb. 25..... 2.00

Fred W. Haslewood, wages week ending March 4..... 18.00

Jos. O'Neil, wages week ending March 4..... 15.00

Total expenditures\$ 99.03

Total receipts for week.....\$122.50

Cash on hand March 4..... 3.27

Total\$125.77

Total expenditures for week..... 99.03

Balance cash on hand March 11.....\$ 26.74

JOS. O'NEIL,

Asst. Editor.

To Help Us Grow

For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

We Must Have the Subs
Lend Us a Hand

I. W. W. Song Books

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.
Cash must accompany all orders.
R. Brazier, Sec. Joint Locals, 518, Main Ave. (rear), Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Storton.
4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.
32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.
Pamphlets in Foreign Languages—"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!

50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE

A book has been printed which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals.

Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

"Solidarity"

A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.

Yearly..... SUBSCRIPTION\$1.00
Six Months50
Canada and Foreign\$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy..... .01

Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. McCARTHY.
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.
An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish.
Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months.
Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

SOLIDARNOSC

Official Organ of the
POLISH LOCALS OF THE I. W. W.
Published at
1469 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
\$1.00 A YEAR.
Make remittances payable to B. Schragar,
Editor.

L'Emancipation

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation, I. W. W.
AUG. DETOLLENAERE,
9 Mason Street. Lawrence, Mass.

The Agitator

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School
INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Yearly, \$1 Quarterly, 25c. Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor

Lakebay, Washington

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Bi-Monthly Syndicalist Review

Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month.
Subscription Rates:

Foreign, 1 year, \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3 months, 75c.

Address all remittances to Pierre Monat, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

FAMOUS SPEECHES

Fourth edition of 8000 in six months of the EIGHT CHICAGO ANARCHISTS in reply to why sentence of death should not be passed upon them. Delivered IN COURT October 7, 8 and 9, 1886. If you wish to be informed upon the great eight-hour strike of May 1, 1886, the historic Haymarket meeting, the anarchist trial, read these speeches. They are the "classics" of the early labor movement by its organizers. One hundred and twenty-two Octavo pages, containing splendid photos of the eight men, taken just before they were murdered. Also picture of monument above their grave. Price 30 cents. Good commission to agents.

LUCY E. PARSONS, Publisher.
1000 S. Paulina St., Chicago Ill.

B. C. MINERS VISIT "WORKER"

CANADIAN MINERS ON STRIKE

Miners Slaughtered at Bellevue, Alta., Caused by Inspector's Ignorance.

Two husky coal miners from Alberta dropped in to see the "Industrial Worker" staff this week, and from them many things were learned about the trials and tribulations of the coal miners in British Columbia and Alberta. One of our visitors was also a member of the I. W. W. and the other was a sympathizer and is ready for the ONE BIG FIGHTING UNION. They both denounced the check-off system, whereby the master class collects the union dues and, they report a strong sentiment in favor of the I. W. W. among the coal miners of Alberta.

The Crows Nest Pass Coal Company is owned by Jim Hill (Great Northern), and the Hosmer Coal Company is the property of the C. P. R. R., in Canada. When Jim Hill cannot own a coal mine in the name of the railway, he just dubs another name onto it, such as the Northwestern Improvement Company at Roslyn and Cle Elum and the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company in British Columbia. Jim is a very patriotic American and doesn't believe in breaking the LAW. It's unlawful for a railway to own a coal mine.

THE BELLEVUE EXPLOSION

About the 1st of December the Bellevue mine was reported by the miners to be full of dust and after the U. M. W. A. local had met it was decided to send for the inspector. The inspector arrived, went through the mine, reported it in fine condition and next day it blew up, killing 40 men. Every coal miner in the country is insured for \$2,000 each by the company, and when the explosion comes the widow gets \$1,800 and the company makes \$200 on each corpse. This is nearly as good a graft as paying a miner 60c to mine a ton of coal and then sell it for \$10 a ton after hauling it a couple of hundred miles.

ARBITRATION ACT

The arbitration act in Canada forbids the workers to go on strike on penalty of \$10 a day for each striker for every day on strike. This is purely a capitalist scheme for keeping the workers in slavery of the worst kind. The arbitrators are chosen from preachers, etc., and of course the public does not care to see the wages go up for fear it will raise the price of coal. The miners on more than one occasion have violated this law in Canada, especially the coal miners. The best the law can be is, like many others, only a bluff. No court could handle hundreds of cases of strikers, and if the men were tried and found guilty, they do not have the \$10 a day to dig up, so in reality this LAW is not worth the paper it is written on, once the workers will stand together.

The coal miners are rebelling against the SACRED CONTRACT and the CHECK-OFF system, all along the line. The I. W. W. "teachings" have caused a revolution in the minds of thousands of the coal miners. The SACRED CONTRACT to a labor fakir is what the Boot & Shoe Workers' label is to Tobin, the president of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. The only ones to derive any benefit from a SACRED CONTRACT is the boss and the labor fakir. The slaves are the suckers, but it looks as if they would soon bite instead of suck.

GOOD FOOD IN MILWAUKEE—FREE SOCIALIST MANNA FOR VAGS, ETC.—ARE YOU HUNGRY?

The Milwaukee Socialists in power in the county have abolished the contract system by which the sheriff has fed the jail prisoners. Whereas, the former sheriffs had the reputation of giving meager fare and pocketing a nice little profit, the new Socialist sheriff in his report for January shows that the county under the new plan saved \$470 that would have otherwise gone into the contractor's pockets. And the food was A1 besides, and better than ever before.—Exchange.

If you are hungry, go to Milwaukee. There are thousands of men tramping the streets in Free America looking for A1 food, and as the "Worker" has just discovered where lots of it can be had free, we take the pleasure of making the discovery known to all hungry slaves. There is no need to go hungry a minute after "hitting" Milwaukee. If the jails are not large enough there are plenty of rich taxpayers in Milwaukee, to say nothing of a few big slave owners who can build more. Go after the bacon.

One of the sublime things in the world is plain truth.—Bulwer.

How the Boss Organizes

(Continued from Page One.)

handling of the gigantic business represented by those present today.

This knowledge can only be gained by co-operation. Taking up the question of labor, one of the principal costs in our operation, there are two conditions that materially affect us. The first is scarcity of labor. The second is the wrong handling of labor by some individual operator.

Scarcity of labor at times is bound to occur, but its evil effects could be minimized by co-operation. For while often when there is a scarcity in one locality, there is a surplus in another. By co-operation this could be avoided.

LABOR AT THE PRESENT TIME HAS TO BE TREATED LIKE A COMMODITY. OUR OPERATIONS ARE TOO LARGE. CONSEQUENTLY, LIKE ANY OTHER COMMODITY REQUIRED IN OUR BUSINESS, WE SHOULD HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY AND THE DEMAND COVERING THE WHOLE PACIFIC COAST.

Looking at the question from the men's side, wages should be based on conditions of living, nature of work, skill and knowledge required, hazardless of the position; and on the employers' side should be taken into consideration value of the finished product, amount produced, value of the position in getting results from men filling other positions.

The above conditions are practically uniform all over the Pacific coast, and consequently one would think that wages would be uniform. But this is not the case, and I think we will all acknowledge that it is the fault of employers.

You will probably say that all the foregoing is an old story, but I wish to lead up to a suggestion that an organization be perfected on the Pacific coast whereby every operator shall have at his disposal the following knowledge:

- (a) The rates of wages paid in all lumbering camps.
- (b) The number of men employed.
- (c) The number of men required.
- (d) The nature of the supply—ample or inadequate.
- (e) The quality of labor.
- (f) The market price governing the product in different localities.

We now have our different local associations, and by going a step further think we could create a central organization which will gather the necessary statistics and tabulate same and issue to the operators all over the coast.

To the logger or mill worker on the Pacific coast or elsewhere, who in the past may have said that the union was no good, etc., let him read and study the above speech. Unionism is good for the boss and it will be very noticeable from the above speech that the master class does not deal with the brand of organization that will divide his FORCE, but wishes to unite more thoroughly so that wages can be set from British Columbia to Oregon and from Washington to Eastern Idaho. This speech was delivered in the United States by a Canadian or a representative of a Canadian concern. The boss recognized no boundary line, he talked of no flags, patriotism was never mentioned, only one thing was disguised for days by these Canadian and American masters and that was, CONTROL WAGES by more co-operation, etc.

Had the boss been talking of horses and where they could be purchased the cheapest, he would have made the same speech. To control the price of horse flesh or control the price of human flesh is the same thing to the boss. The boss spoke only of LABOR as a COMMODITY. Did he mention manhood, the family, the home, the happiness of the children or any of the beauties of nature that the workers should enjoy? No; emphatically no! Money. More money. More and more money is his battle cry. The good things of life are profits, so you must look after your life. If you get a home, YOU will have to fight for it. YOU will have to organize and TAKE it. Will you always be content to be a tramp and be bartered like hogs on an auction block to satisfy the glowering desires of a few parasites? Who gave your boss all the timber? What GOD said he could have the trees that nature provided for the people, so that the many could be slaves and live in a filthy bunkhouse that a rich man would not stable his horse in, while a few revel in luxury? Under the head of individuality the masters have organized INDUSTRIALLY to control the price of the commodity even to human flesh. YOU are a hundred times greater in numbers than the master class. It is possible that one master has more brains than a hundred loggers? How often you have eringed when the boss has put his first in the face of the I. W. W. organizer because that organizer asked you to co-operate to raise your wages and have a happier life and eventually your freedom from the rule of gold. In the face of the many times this scene occurred on the Pacific coast, not once did the big husky logger stand up and defy the master's cur that drove your representatives from your only home, THE BUNKHOUSE. You say you are not slaves, then what are you? What freedom have you that you can boast of? You are free to tramp from one job to another. You are free to be robbed by the shark. You are free to stand in a breadline. You are free to speak in the bunkhouse if the boss is not there. HAVE YOU, SIR, THE FREEDOM TO SPEAK AS MR. ELLIOTT AND TO ORGANIZE LIKE THE BOSS? No! Then you are slaves and the sooner you KNOW it the better, and the sooner you

ORGANIZE like the master and proclaim the CLASS STRUGGLE the better for yourselves and every other worker in the country. Repeat it over and over while on the job the following and the necessity of organization on the industrial lines will appear to you. LABOR IS A COMMODITY. LABOR IS A COMMODITY. Remember your boss said so. When there is lots of the COMMODITY your wages goes down, when it is scarce it goes up. Now do you see the necessity for the EIGHT-HOUR DAY. ORGANIZE RIGHT. ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT. ORGANIZE TO WIN.

Mexican Reds Fight Alone

MEXICAN LIBERALS DENOUNCE MADERO.

By Wm. C. Owen.

Despite the united efforts of the capitalistic press the American public is gradually awakening to the fact that Mexico is in the throes of a genuine revolution, having for its object not the mere dethronement of the individual tyrant Diaz, but such radical social transformations as shall result in the restoration of the land to the people and assurance that the toiler shall receive the full product of his toil. "Despite the united efforts of the capitalistic press," I say, for, while more or less accurate details of the actual fighting appear from time to time, a conspiracy of black silence as to the true object of the struggle is systematically observed. With one voice our great dailies seek incessantly to convey the impression that the present upheaval is but another of those contests for political power which have been all too frequent in Spanish-Latin countries.

That the public, or at least that portion of it which has a vital interest in the speedy solution of the social problem, sees through this studied deceit is evidenced by the increasing frequency with which armed recruits from the Industrial Workers of the World and other radical organizations are finding their way across the border, to join hands with those who are battling for the workers' rights. The growing anxiety at Washington and the persistency with which the United States authorities are injecting themselves into the conflict also point a lesson that the dullest should be able to understand. In a word, that the revolution threatens most seriously the vested interests of monopoly, native and foreign, is beyond question. Events are developing and will continue to develop. Among the very latest and most significant is the denunciation of Madero, revolutionary candidate for president, by Magon, chief of the Mexican Liberal "Junta," and his associates. It is worthy of the closest perusal, for it contains a kernel of infinite possibilities.

"Francisco I. Madero is a Traitor to the Cause of Liberty." This is the seven-column head displayed in "Regeneracion" of February 25, over the lengthy article in which Magon explains in detail the causes that have forced him and his associates, to take their stand, despite the great apparent danger of splitting the revolutionary forces and bringing the movement to confusion. He makes specific and general charges of the gravest character, and concludes what is, in reality, a manifesto with an unflinchingly outspoken statement in the latter portion of his letter that will command the most rapt attention, for its comprehension will show even the least thoughtful forces at work on either side. To that, therefore, I devote most of my space, but first I set out, most briefly, the personal charges against Madero, the wealthy landowner who is candidate for the presidency in opposition to Diaz.

Magon accuses Madero of having taken his revenge on radical leaders, who were known as being opposed to his political ambitions, by betraying them to the United States authorities—in the case of Gabino Cano—and by forcible seizure and imprisonment—in the case of Prisciliano de Silva, who had returned from a victory at Guadalupe, by which he had obtained most important gains. Magon charges that Silva was fraudulently induced to unite with Madero for a supposed attack on Navarro, and that when he and his men refused to pledge themselves to vote for Madero they were made prisoners. "We do not want a master," they are reported as having answered. "We want land and liberty. The electoral ballot will not feed us."

Having explained that Madero himself is one of the wealthiest men in Mexico, that he is leagued with other wealthy men and is supported by the church, to which he has made special promises, Magon proceeds to show that Madero brought himself into prominence by subsidizing the press, the false reports spread broadcast by his agents having been rendered possible by the fact that the "Junta" leaders lay for years in prison, where they were kept "incomunicado," and that their organ, "Regeneracion," is not allowed to be circulated in Mexico.

Furthermore, Magon states that in September last, shortly after its leaders had been released from prison, the "Junta" insisted that Madero should explain his attitude toward its program of principles. His reply was that he could not accept the program, as it would alienate his wealthy followers; and that, in particular, he was opposed to the "Junta's" position on the land question.

Magon also states that a circular diligently disseminated by Madero's agents, in which he himself is alleged as signing himself "Provisional vice-president, Madero being represented as provision president," is a fraudulent

document. He declares that he has no ambitions to hold office, as has been evidenced by repeated refusals, and he expresses the sentiments that actuate him in the following emphatic language, to which special attention is directed:

"Before all else I ought to say that governments are repugnant to me. I am firmly convinced that there is not and cannot be a good government. They are all bad, whether they call themselves absolute monarchies or constitutional republics. Government is tyranny because it curtails the individual's free initiative, and the sole purpose it serves is to uphold a social system which is unsuitable for the true development of the human being. Governments are the guardians of the interests of the rich and educated classes, and the destroyers of the sacred rights of the proletariat. I have no wish, therefore, to be a tyrant. I am a revolutionist, and a revolutionist I shall remain until I draw my last breath."

One need not be a genius to understand that such talk goes straight to the hearts of the disinherited who are flocking to the "Junta's" standard, for its truthfulness is confirmed by the experience of their daily lives. It is from the west that, at present, this veritable army of discontent is being mainly recruited, and it is in the west that officialdom has been most brutal in its treatment of the poor. For a time helpless workmen may be hounded to jail by professional man-hunters greedy for fees; for a time the most elementary rights of free speech may be trodden into the mud with seeming impunity; but only for a time. Sooner or later the chickens will come home to roost.

The daily press of February 27 reports prominent bladesmen—men named in Magon's letter as anxious to make peace, their sole stipulation being that Diaz shall retire. That no such farce as that will satisfy Magon and his followers is clear from his letter, in which he says: "Our salvation lies not alone in the fall of Diaz, but in the transformation of the ruling political and social system; and that transformation cannot be effected by the mere overthrow of one tyrant that another may be put in his place, but by the denial of the pretended right of capital to appropriate to itself a portion of the toiler's product." Elsewhere he explains that Diaz himself has been eagerly conniving at the predominance of Madero, foreseeing that he would be instrumental in turning what is threatening to become a true economic revolution into the ordinary political embroglio that changes nothing and is in no way dangerous to wealth and power.

As president of the "Junta" and as an incessantly courageous fighter for the causes of the masses Magon commands an immense and intensely earnest following. The stand he has taken may well be, therefore, the forerunner of developments that will affect most profoundly the world-wide movement of discontent. It may be the starting point whence will issue changes of the gravest import.

MAKE REPORT OF MINE FATALITIES.

Death Rate From Mine Disasters Higher In United States Than In Other Countries.

The bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor has just published a study of "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines," by Frederick L. Hoffman. The study is based upon data derived chiefly from the local official reports of state mine inspectors, but also from personal inquiry. Only reports of fatal accidents are recorded.

Fatalities in North America.

The number of fatal accidents in the coal mines of North America during the 20-year period ending with 1908 was 29,293, and the rate per 1,000 employees in the industry was 3.11. In the decade ending with 1900, the latest period for which figures for other coal mining countries are available, the average fatality rate in North America was 3.13 per 1,000, which was decidedly higher than the fatality rate in any other important coal field of the world.

In the United Kingdom the rate was 1.29 per 1,000 employees, in Austria 1.35, in France 1.81 and in Prussia 2.13.

It is shown that in the east central section, which comprises western Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, the fatality rate for the 20 years ending with 1908 was only 2.25 per 1,000 employees, while in the western section (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah), it was 6.4 per 1,000, and in the Pacific coast section (Washington and British Columbia) 7 per 1,000.

Considerable Fluctuation.

The fluctuations in the rate from year to year are considerable, but since 1899 it has never fallen as low as 3 per 1,000. In 1907 the death toll exceeded 2,800 lives and reached a rate of 4.15 per 1,000 employees.

In 1908 over 700,000 men were engaged in coal mining, and the deaths from mine accidents numbered 2,723, or 3.82 per 1,000 employees.

Fifty-five per cent of the total persons killed in 1908 were miners and their helpers.

Many Novices Killed.

Of 1,669 persons killed in West Virginia in the 10-year period ending with 1908 over one-fifth were men who had been less than one year at work in the mine, and over 6 per cent had been at work less than six years.

Child Labor Laws Disobeyed.

In 1908, 10 children of 13 and 14 and 13 children of 15 years were among those whose deaths in the mines were recorded in the official reports.—"Chronicle."

Duty required us to submit ourselves with all humanity to the established limits of our intelligence.—Herbert Spencer.